

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a late authentic report there are 548,474 Master Masons in the United States, New York containing 90,849. There are 8,654 Lodges. In North Carolina there are 11,216 Master Masons and 229 Lodges.

An important railroad suit has just been decided at Anburn, N. Y., in which William B. Torpe, of that city, was plaintiff, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company the defendant. The plaintiff set forth that he was unable to find a seat in any of the ordinary cars of the train while coming from Syracuse to Anburn, and took a seat in the Wagner drawing-room car. The conductor demanded extra fare from him, which he refused. The porter thereupon ejected him from the car, tearing his clothing and inflicting some slight injuries, on account of which he sued the company for \$10,000 damages. The jury allowed the plaintiff \$1,000. According to this decision railroad companies are under obligations to furnish seats for all passengers, and if they are not to be obtained in the ordinary cars the drawing-room car may be occupied without extra charge.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

On Thursday last Col. A. S. Inford, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, were arrested by Cyrus P. Mendell, Esq., Major of Greensboro, for violating the statute prohibiting railroads from altering their gauge. Governor Brogden and Solicitor Strunk were informed of the arrest by telegraph.

The parties applied to Judge Schenck, of the Ninth Judicial District, for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Kern, holding Court in this circuit, and Judge McKoy, with whom he had exchanged circuits, had finished and returned to his home in Clinton.

The case came up for hearing before Judge Schenck at Charlotte on Saturday, at Chambers. The Judge discharged the defendants on the ground that the statute under which they were arrested is unconstitutional and void, and because the prisoners were not embraced in the language of the statute.

Captain S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, and Judge Marshall, of Richmond, were attorneys for the defendants.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

General Sheridan will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip, visiting among other places, the famous Yellowstone River, the rival of the Yosemite of California. Secretary Belknap and others accompany the bride party, and General Custer's cavalry expedition of twelve hundred troopers will furnish the escort.

Thus do we see that "virtue is its own reward." The late President Grant Administration (Republican) are not always ungrateful. Sheridan was sent to Louisiana by President Grant for the purpose of enforcing the rights of a party over the rights of a people, and nobly did he fulfill his commission in overriding State laws and the rights of the common people before the common law. The campaign was brief, glorious and decisive, and will bear a hand in the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next year. This successful campaign and his ride in the valley of Virginia when a thousand barns were burned in the very teeth of an unarméd multitude of old men, women and children, and later, the massacre of the Piegan Indians, has entitled the brave and chivalrous Sheridan to the lasting gratitude of a party of plunder. Behold the reward. A bridal trip to the Yellowstone River, and a credit of a legion of troopers, all the while the nation is paying somebody else the bill for his war of wrath, for himself and others.

THE THIRD TERM.

President Grant has at last spoken in regard to his third term intentions, says the Baltimore Gazette, and, in a letter unusually long for our recent Executive, he has said exactly nothing. He writes to General Henry White, the President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, and tells of the sacrifice he made in accepting a first term out of pure patriotism, thereby relinquishing a life office, created especially for him, and its "emoluments." There is a sadness in this last clause which sounds very real, but we think he may find some slight consolation left. If he finds none like you, Johnsons, filled "every crevice of his mind with the thought that he has at least taken good care of himself while he filled his office, and will, unless ruin be his, retire a Croesus rather than a pauper. He did not, he declares, seek a first term; the second term was the acceptable offering of a grateful nation, and he is not a candidate for a third term. He will, in fact, only consent to such an abnegation of his nomination shall be made in a manner—he is too modest to think it will—than demands self-immolation on the altar of his country. He, however, pointedly argues in favor of the propriety of a third term in a general way, and even thinks situations may arise where it will be a necessity. We would not be surprised if he should consider the Fall of 1876 one of these very rare cases.

His congratulations to the Republicans for the second State in the Union may be well intentioned, but are very weak. We cannot see how this letter has been forced up by a resolution that goes far to place a final bar across the pathway of his ambition, unless it is, as we regard it, a bid for renomination and not a renunciation. The President is by no means a safe man, and we shrewdly surmise, should the other States declare against the third term, that the Republican National Nominating Convention will find itself "between the devil and the deep sea," with the claims of the President set against the expressed will of State resolutions. The Republican party is not yet rid of Grantism!

The Cincinnati Enquirer says it may yet become necessary to send the army and navy up to New Hampshire, and expresses the hope that this may be done in order that the folks in New England may know how it is themselves.

The new Atlantic cable is fast nearing completion. It has been laid 1,000 miles from Rye Beach, New Hampshire, to the extreme easterly point of New Foundland, and from there 300 miles in the ocean, and on Saturday last the European end was only twenty miles from the buoy of the end on this side.

The Democratic Legislature of New York has reduced the State taxes more than two millions of dollars a year. They have cut down the tax on property from fifteen millions to thirteen millions of dollars. They have cut the tax on the Federal Government of full fifty millions of dollars a year. It seems to pay the people to elect Democrats to office.

The largest run ever made by the Nashville cotton factory was on last Friday, says the Nashville Union and American, when 20,070 yards of sheeting and drilling were woven. Fourteen thousand spindles are in operation there now, and seven hundred looms. Four hundred operatives are employed, and they receive at the end of six days \$2,050. All this, notwithstanding the fact that trade in fabrics is at present extremely dull.

For the last ten years the policy of the Federal Government has been to convert greenbacks into bonds. This, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, has led to financial ruin and industrial beggary. We must reverse the proceeding and now convert a large portion of the bonds into greenbacks by buying them up with new issues of the latter. The masses of the people are benefited by the legal tenders—only a few derive it from the bonds. More legal tenders and fewer bonds—more money in circulation and less money at interest—this is now the popular demand.

A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen contributes to the June number of the Atlantic Monthly a scrap of political history, which affords a singular illustration of how great evil may hinge upon trifling incidents. In his article, which he entitles "Political Results from the Varioloid," he explains how a slight attack of that disease, from which the late William F. Fessenden, of Maine, suffered in the Spring of 1869, changed the whole complexion of American politics during the past nine years, and is apt to exercise its influence for many years to come. The story is very curious and interesting. At the time indicated, says the Charleston News and Courier, Mr. Fessenden was Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction in the Senate, and Thaddeus Stevens was Chairman of the Committee in the House of Representatives. The two committees were very frequently in joint session, and, in addition to other matters connected with the reconstruction of the late Confederate States, had the question of negro suffrage under consideration. Mr. Owen says that he proposed to the Committee an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no class of persons should be denied the right of suffrage "because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" after July 4, 1876. The idea of the proposition was that the negroes would be given the ballot in about ten years from the date of the ratification of the amendment, and on the Centennial of American Independence. Mr. Owen asserts that his suggestion was favorably received by very many of the prominent and influential Republicans, including Henry Wilson, Conkling, Boutwell, Washburne, Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Bingham, of Connecticut, and the Senator from Michigan. All these public men members of the Committee agreed to it, and the amendment, substantially as submitted by Mr. Owen, was adopted in committee on Saturday, April 21, 1866, and ordered to be reported to Congress on the following Monday. Mr. Fessenden was kept away from this meeting of the committee by his illness from varioloid, and it was suggested that, as he was Chairman of the Senate Committee, it would only be courteous to defer final action until he could be present. No body but Mr. Stevens thought that there would be any harm in waiting a day or two, and the committee adjourned over. He was inclined to object to the postponement of an important measure on a mere formality, but he thought that objection would come with a bad grace from him as Chairman of the House Committee, and accordingly he remained silent. That loss of a few hours was fatal to the amendment. The sentiment of the committee and the House was in favor of the proposition, but it was not until a week or two later that the amendment was reported to the Senate. The effect of Mr. Fessenden's illness was to postpone the proposal of the suffrage amendment till February 26, 1869, and then it came in a form that gave the negroes the ballot immediately upon the ratification of the amendment.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Some statistics of the tobacco trade of this country may be of some interest. During the last year we exported 318,097,840 pounds of tobacco, valued at \$130,398,181, and imported 10,000,000 pounds of leaf and stem, \$5,392,831. We also imported 41,945,744 pounds of cigars, or 78,888,000 cigars, valued at \$2,638,628. We also manufactured 1,780,961,000 cigars, and the average of cigars smoked in the United States is 5,168,000. The Government received last year from tobacco and cigars a revenue of \$89,892,036.

The Albany Argus notes the fact that several of the New York canal boats have been named after General Grant, but singularly enough there is not one first or second-class boat among them; and yet he aspires to a third term!

A Washington special to the Courier-Journal says: "Attorney General Pierpont is preparing a list of United States Marshals and District Attorneys to be removed between now and the first of July next. Most of those to be removed are located in the South."

Seven type by telegraph is the latest invention. The London Times is said to have the machine, and to be perfecting a system by which the paper will be set simultaneously in each of the large cities where it has a large circulation. This will connect the London offices with offices in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., and a person operating the keys of the machine in London will set the type there and in all the other offices at the same time. Of course the papers will be delivered simultaneously in all the cities where there are branch offices.

A ROYAL AUSTRIAN.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has become a property holder on Broadway, New York, under peculiar circumstances. About thirty years ago Marcus Wi-se, of Austria, came to this country and engaged in the fancy goods business in New York, and succeeded so well that he amassed a fortune variously estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, consisting of real estate on Broadway and United States bonds. He was married in early life and two daughters were the result of the union. Their home was a happy one until, in an evil hour, the husband and father listened to the song of the syren. Then the wife and mother sought and obtained a divorce. With her daughters, she fled to the United States, and the daughters died the same year of their return, and the mother only survived them until 1870. In the meantime, Weiss, with his mistress, returned, leaving his property in New York, and resumed his allegiance to the royal family of his native country, in 1874. A few months afterwards he was killed by an Austrian soldier on a train of the Moravian railroad. The soldier was court-martialed and shot.

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